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The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

The Bogus Baby—The Mrs. Cunningham Constitution.

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS: The Government of the United States is the proprietor, or will become so, of all or most of the lands lying within the limits of Kansas, as determined under this Constitution; and whereas the State of Kansas will possess the undoubted right to tax such lands for the support of her State Government, or for other proper and legitimate purposes connected with her existence as a State: Now, therefore, be it ordained by this Convention, on behalf of and by the authority of the people of Kansas, that the right aforesaid to tax such lands shall be and is hereby forever relinquished, if the conditions following shall be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States:

SECTION 1. That sections numbered eight, sixteen, twenty-four and thirty-six, in every township in the State, or in case either of said numbered sections are or shall be otherwise disposed of, that other lands equal thereto in value, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State, to be applied exclusively to the support of Common Schools.

Sec. 2. That all salt springs, and gold, silver, copper, lead or other valuable mines, together with the lands necessary for their full occupation and use, shall be granted to said State for the use and benefit of said State, and the same shall be used or disposed of under such terms and conditions and regulations as the Legislature of said State shall direct.

Sec. 3. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands sold, or held in trust, or otherwise, lying within the said State, whether sold before or after the admission of the State into the Union, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, shall be paid to the said State.

Sec. 4. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, shall be designated by the President of the United States, which shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and appropriated by the Legislature of said State solely to the use of said seminary.

Sec. 5. That each alternate section of land, now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States, for twelve miles on each side of a line of railroad to be established or located from some point on the northern boundary of the State, leading southerly through said State in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico, and on each side of a line of railroad to be located and established from some point on the Missouri river westwardly through said State in the direction of the Pacific Ocean, shall be reserved and conveyed to said State of Kansas for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroads. And it shall be the duty of the Congress of the United States, in conjunction with the proper authorities of this State, to adopt immediate measures for carrying the several provisions herein contained into full effect.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Territory of Kansas, by our representatives in Convention assembled at Leocompton, in said Territory, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1857, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second year, having the right of admission into the Union as one of the United States of America, consistent with the Federal Constitution; and by virtue of the treaty of cession by France to the United States of the province of Louisiana, made and entered into on the thirtieth day of April, 1803; and by virtue of and in accordance with the act of Congress passed March the 30th, 1854, entitled "An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas." In order to secure to ourselves and our posterity the enjoyment of all the rights of life, liberty and prosperity, and the free pursuit of happiness, do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free, independent and sovereign State, by the name of the State of Kansas, and do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the government thereof.

Boundaries.

ARTICLE 1. We do declare and establish, ratify and confirm the following as the permanent boundaries of the said State of Kansas, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

County Boundaries.

ART. 2. No county, now established, which borders upon the Missouri river, or upon either bank of the Kansas river, shall ever be reduced by the formation of new counties to less than twenty miles square; nor shall any other county now organized, or hereafter to be organized, be reduced to less than five hundred square miles.

Distribution of Power.

The powers of the Government of the State of Kansas shall be divided into three separate departments—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of their departments, shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The chief Executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years from the time of his installation.

THE KANZAS NEWS.

"THE PEOPLE ALWAYS CONQUER."

By P. B. PLUMB.

EMPORIA, KANZAS, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

VOL. 1—No. 25.

JOB PRINTING.

The office of THE KANZAS NEWS is furnished with a complete assortment of the newest styles of Type, Borders, Flourishes, Cuts, Cards, Fancy Papers, Colored Inks, Bronze, &c., enabling the proprietor to print CIRCULARS, CARDS, ORNATEMENTS or STOCK, DEEDS, POSTERS, and all other kinds of Job Printing, in a manner unsurpassed in the country. Particular attention paid to printing all kinds of Blanks. Orders for work promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. "Excellence" is our motto.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the next ensuing session of the Legislature, during the first week of which session the Speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the Legislature in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be at least thirty years of age, shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years, shall have resided in this State at least five years next preceding the day of his election, or from the time of the formation of this Constitution; and shall not be capable of holding the office more than four years in any term of six years.

Sec. 4. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall be elected.

Sec. 5. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 6. He may require information in writing from officers in the Executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of these respective officers.

Sec. 7. He may, in case of emergency, convene the Legislature, at the seat of Government or a different place, if that shall have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy or disease; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn to such time as he may think proper, not beyond the next stated meeting of the Legislature.

Sec. 8. He shall from time to time give to the Legislature information of the state of the Government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. In all criminal and penal cases, except in those of treason and impeachment, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines; and in cases of forfeitures, to stay the collection until the end of the next session of the Legislature, and to remit forfeitures, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but may respite the sentence until the end of the next session of the Legislature.

Sec. 11. All commissions shall be in the names and by the authority of the State of Kansas; be sealed with the great seal, and signed by the Governor, and be attested by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 12. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially; and the present seal of this Territory shall be the seal of the State, until otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Sec. 13. All vacancies, not provided for in this Constitution, shall be filled in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of State shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall continue in office during the term of two years, and until his successor is qualified. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by law.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the Legislature, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at length upon their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in such case the votes of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 16. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except resolutions for the purpose of obtaining the joint action of both Houses, and on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved shall be repassed by both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. 17. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term as the Governor; and his qualifications and the manner of his election shall be the same in all respects.

Sec. 18. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, failure to qualify, resignation, removal from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the said office with its compensation shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor; and the Legislature shall provide by law for the discharge of the Executive functions in other necessary cases.

Sec. 19. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote except in the case of a tie, when he may give the casting vote; and while acting as such, shall receive a compensation equal to that allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 20. A Sheriff, and one or more Coroners, a Treasurer, and Surveyor, shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold their office for two years, unless sooner removed; except that the Coroner shall hold his office until his successor be duly qualified.

Sec. 21. A State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, unless sooner removed.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. No person holding office under the authority of the United States, except Postmasters, or any lucrative office under the authority of this State, shall be eligible to, or have a seat in the Legislature; but this provision shall not extend to township officers, Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public, or militia officers.

Sec. 3. No person who has been, or may hereafter be, convicted of a penitentiary offense, or of an embezzlement of the public funds, shall hold any office in this State, nor shall any person holding public money for disbursement, or otherwise, have a seat in the Legislature, until he shall have accounted for and paid such money into the treasury.

Sec. 4. The members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall serve for the term of two years from the close of the general election, and no longer.

Sec. 5. The Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places as are herein provided for members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 6. At the first session of the Legislature, the Senators shall by lot divide their Senators into two classes, and the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one-half, as near as may be, may be chosen thereafter every two years for the term of four years.

Sec. 7. The number of Senators shall not be less than thirteen nor more than thirty-three, and at any time when the number of Senators is increased they shall be annexed by lot to one of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in members as possible.

Sec. 8. The number of members of the House of Representatives shall not be less than thirty-nine nor more than one hundred.

Sec. 9. The style of the laws of this State shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas."

Sec. 10. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and the names of the members voting on the question, shall be spread upon the journal.

Sec. 11. Each House during the session may in its discretion punish by fine, imprisonment, or both, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, provided such fine shall not exceed two hundred dollars, or such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the end of its session.

Sec. 12. Each House of the Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published as soon after the adjournment as may be provided by law.

Sec. 13. Neither House, during the session of the Legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, (Sunday excepted) nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 14. The Senate, when assembled, shall choose its officers; and the House of Representatives shall choose a Speaker and its other officers, and each branch of the Legislature shall be judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its members.

Sec. 15. A majority of each House of the Legislature shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner as each House may prescribe.

Sec. 16. Each member of the Legislature shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for his services as may be fixed by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members were elected, when such law passed.

Sec. 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other, and all bills shall be read by sections on three several days, except on an extraordinary occasion; two-thirds of the members may dispense with such reading, but in no case shall a bill be passed without having been read, and any bill having passed both Houses shall be signed by the Speaker and President, in the presence of their respective Houses.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall provide by law for filling all vacancies that may occur in either House, by the death, resignation or otherwise of its members.

Sec. 19. The doors of each House shall be open except on such occasions as in the opinion of the House the public safety may require secrecy.

Sec. 20. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; and any extraneous matter introduced in a bill that shall pass shall be void; and no law shall be amended by its title, but in such case the act or section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 21. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding as far as practicable the use of technical terms.

Sec. 22. The Legislature shall meet every two years at the seat of Government.

Sec. 23. The Legislature shall provide for an enumeration of inhabitants, by law. An

apportionment of Representatives in the Legislature shall be provided by law according to population, as nearly equal as may be.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall have no power to grant divorces, to change the names of individuals, or direct the sales of estates belonging to infants or other persons laboring under legal disabilities by special legislation, but by general laws shall confer such power on the courts of justice.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of all civil officers of the State, to use due diligence in the securing and rendition of persons held to service or labor in this State, either of the States or Territories of the United States, and the Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary for the honest and faithful carrying out of this provision of the Constitution.

At the first election holden under the Constitution, for members of the State Legislature, the Representatives and Senatorial districts shall be as follows:

Districts.	No. Rep's.
1st Representative District shall consist of Doniphan county, and shall be entitled to—	4
2d Atchison,	4
3d Leavenworth,	4
4th Brown and Nemaha,	1
5th Calhoun and Potawattonie,	1
6th Jefferson,	2
7th Marshall and Washington,	1
8th Riley,	1
9th Johnson,	4
10th Lykens,	1
11th Linn,	1
12th Bourbon,	1
13th McFee, Dora and Allen,	5
14th Douglas,	2
15th Anderson and Franklin,	2
16th Shawnee,	1
17th Weller and Coffey,	1
18th Woodson, Willard, Greenwood, Godfrey and Madison,	1
19th Breckinridge and Richardson,	1
20th Davis, Wise, Butler, Hunter, and country west,	1
Total number of Representatives,	44

Districts.	No. Sen's.
1st Senatorial District is Doniphan,	1
2d Atchison,	1
3d Doniphan and Atchison,	1
4th Leavenworth,	1
5th Brown, Nemaha and Potawattonie,	1
6th Riley, Marshall, Dickenson and Washington,	1
7th Jefferson and Calhoun,	1
8th Johnson,	2
9th Lykens, Anderson and Franklin,	1
10th Linn,	1
11th Bourbon and McGee,	1
12th Douglas,	2
13th Shawnee,	1
14th Dorn, Allen, Wilson, Woodson, Godfrey, Greenwood, Madison and Coffey,	1
15th Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckinridge, Butler, Hunter, and all west of Davis, Wise, Butler and Hunter,	1
Total,	19

ART. 2. The Judicial powers of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, one Court of Appeals, one Court of Probate, one Court of Chancery, one Court of Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time ordain and establish.

Sec. 1. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise directed by this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this Constitution, as may from time to time be prescribed by law: Provided, That the Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of injunction *mandamus quo warranto, habeas corpus*, and such other remedial and original writs as may be necessary to give it general superintendence and control of inferior jurisdictions.

Sec. 2. There shall be held annually, at the seat of government, two sessions of the Supreme Court, at such times as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and two associate Justices.

Sec. 4. The Supreme Court may elect a clerk and reporter who shall respectively receive such compensation as the Legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 5. The State shall be divided into convenient circuits, and for each circuit there shall be elected a Judge, who shall, at the time of his election, and as long as he continues in office, reside in the circuit for which he has been elected.

Sec. 6. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not otherwise excepted in this Constitution; but in civil cases only where the matters in controversy shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. A Circuit Court shall be held in each county or district in the State, twice in every year, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law, and the Judges of the several circuit courts may hold courts for each other when they may deem it advisable, and shall do so when directed by law.

Sec. 8. The Legislature may establish a court of Chancery, with original and appellate equity jurisdiction, and until the establishment of such court or courts the said jurisdiction shall be vested in the judges of the circuit courts respectively; but the judges of the several circuit courts shall have power to issue writs of injunction returnable to the courts of Chancery.

Sec. 9. The Legislature shall establish, within each county in the State a Court of Probate for the granting of letters testamentary of administration and orphan's business, and the general superintendence of the estates of deceased persons, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law; but in no case shall it have jurisdiction in matters of civil or criminal law.

Sec. 10. A competent number of Justices of the Peace, in and for each county, shall be elected, in such mode and for such term of office as the Legislature may direct; their jurisdiction in civil matters shall be limited to cases in which the amount does not exceed one hundred dollars, and in all cases tried by a Justice of the Peace the right of appeal shall be secured under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. The Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Circuit Court and Courts of Chancery, shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall

receive no fees, no perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under this State, the United States, either of the other states, or any other power, during their continuance in office.

Sec. 12. The Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the whole state; the Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified voters of their respective circuits, and the Judges of the Chancery Courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective Chancery divisions, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; but said elections shall not be on the same day that the election of members of the Legislature is held.

Sec. 13. All vacancies in the office of Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the circuit court, court of chancery, and probate court, shall be filled by appointment, made by the Governor for the time being, but the Governor shall immediately, upon the receipt of information of a vacancy aforesaid, order an election to fill such vacancy, first giving sixty days notice of such election.

Sec. 14. The Chief Justice and the associate Justices of the supreme court shall hold their offices for and during the period of six years from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be qualified and provision shall be made by law for classifying those elected, so that the Chief Justice or one of the said associate Justices of the supreme court, shall be elected every two years; the judges of the circuit, chancery and probate courts shall hold their offices for and during the term of four years from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be qualified.

Sec. 15. Clerks of the circuit courts and courts of probate shall be elected by the qualified electors in each county, and all vacancies in such office shall be filled in such manner as the law may direct.

Sec. 16. The Chief Justice and associate Justices of the supreme court, by virtue of their offices, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State; the judges of the circuit court throughout their respective circuits, and the Judges of the inferior Courts throughout their respective counties.

Sec. 17. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Kansas," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the "authority of the State of Kansas," and shall conclude, "Against the peace and dignity of the same."

Sec. 18. There shall be an Attorney General for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, and as many District Attorneys as the Legislature may deem necessary, to be elected by the qualified voters of their respective circuits, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years from the date of their election, and shall receive for their services such compensation as may be established by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 19. Vacancies occurring in the office of Attorney General, District Attorneys, clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the court of Probate, Justices of the Peace and Constables, shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided for by law.

Sec. 20. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 21. All impeachment shall be tried by the Senate: when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 22. The Governor and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and of disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the state: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SLAVERY.

Sec. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: Provided, That such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrant; and, provided also, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state of slaves who have committed high crimes in other states or territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall maliciously disseminate or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offense had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

Sec. 5. Every male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state one year, and in

the county, city or town in which he may offer to vote, three months next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections; and every male citizen of the United States, above the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the state at the time that this Constitution shall be adopted, have the right of voting as aforesaid, but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

Sec. 2. All voting by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 3. Electors during their attendance at elections, going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace.

Sec. 4. No elector shall be obliged to do militia duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of his own, or of the United States, or of this state.

Sec. 6. No person employed in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, stationed in this state, shall by reason of his services therein, be deemed a resident of this state.

Sec. 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who shall not be possessed of the qualifications hereinbefore prescribed for an elector.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall have power to exclude from the privilege of voting, or being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crimes.

Sec. 9. The first general election in this state shall be held on the day and year provided by this Constitution; and all general elections thereafter on the day and year as provided by subsequent legislative enactment.

FINANCE.

Sec. 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the government for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein, and a vote of a majority of all members elected to both houses, shall be necessary to the passage of such law, and every such law shall provide for an annual tax to be levied, sufficient to pay the interest of such debt created; and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the taxes postponed until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Sec. 4. The legislature may also borrow money for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection and defending the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the purposes for which it was raised.

Sec. 5. No script, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the 3d or 4th sections of this article.